

ED MURRELL IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE ESCAPED

THOSE ALREADY
UNDER ARRESTGEORGE F. ROBERTSON.
JOHN HELMS.
OTTO SCHUMACHER.
ED ALBRIGHT.
JOHN H. SCHNETTLER.
HARRY A. FAULKNER.

It was announced at the Four Courts this afternoon that Judge Douglas would arrive at his courtroom at 3 o'clock to pass on the bonds of the arrested members and former members of the House.

It was reported that bonds of \$15,000 would be asked in each case by Judge Douglas, with the possible exception of Faulkner, Lehmann and Kelly, all of whom are now under heavy bond.

James F. Brady and William H. O'Brien appeared to furnish bond for Albright.

William H. Swift and August Heman were mentioned as probable bondsmen for Robertson.

DECKER SAYS
IT'S ALL "HOT AIR."

"I don't believe Murrell is back," said Louis Decker to a Post-Dispatch reporter at 1 o'clock. Mr. Decker was coming out of the Colonial Trust building, where the offices of Bersch and Lehmann are located.

"It's all hot air," Decker continued.

When assured there was no "hot air" about Murrell's return, and informed of the contents of his confession, Decker said: "Well, I don't know a thing about it. That's all I've got to say," and left the building.

THE SEARCH
FOR ED MURRELL.

Deputy Ben Heet kept up the search for E. E. Murrell through the early afternoon, visiting the Murrell undertaking establishment on Market street without result.

"I don't believe the old man will come back," said a hostler at the Murrell stable on Hickory street when he heard of the return of J. K. Murrell.

E. E. Murrell was in the insurance office of Bersch and Lehmann at 1:25 o'clock. He left the Colonial Trust building after a short stay there, departing from the sixth floor by the stairs in preference to using the elevator.

At 2 o'clock Mrs. E. E. Murrell stated to the deputy at her house that she had received a telephone message from her husband, stating that he did not know when he would return to his home.

Immediately after the message said to have been received by Mrs. Murrell, a closed carriage was driven from Murrell's stable on Hickory street without an occupant and disappeared in an easterly direction.

John H. Schnettler was arrested at his place of business on Lami street by Deputy Sheriff Hardnack and was taken to the Four Courts by that official. He reached the Four Courts at 2:10 o'clock and joined the group of arrested delegates in the ante-room.

ARRESTS MADE
THIS MORNING.

The first man of the eighteen to be taken into custody was Otto Schumacher. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Ed Phelan at 11:45 o'clock.

Schumacher was found at the office of the Missouri Poultry and Game Co., of which he is president, at 405 Morgan street. Phelan walked in and found Schumacher without difficulty.

As he drew forth the warrant from his pocket, Schumacher looked up quizzically and said:

"I'm a witness again, I guess."

"No, sir," replied Phelan, "you are charged with bribery and perjury."

He then proceeded to serve the warrant in formal manner.

Schumacher expressed no particular emotion. He donned his hat and coat and accompanied the deputy sheriff to the Four Courts. They traveled on a street car.

At the Four Courts, Schumacher was conducted to the grandjury witness room. In the hallway he met several men he knows and exchanged a few pleasantries.

Mr. Schumacher did not have the appearance of a man who was burdened with trouble. As he entered the witness room he was greeted by John Helms and George F. Robertson, both of whom were just as good as under arrest, but did not know it.

Robertson's time came at 12:30 o'clock.

He had been at the Four Courts ever since after 10 o'clock. He had been subpoenaed ostensibly as a witness before the grandjury, and not being wise to the situation, and ignorant of the surrender of John K. Murrell, he fell into the trap and was pinched.

Oh, it was so easy.

Robertson may have heard the door click behind him, but, if so, there was nothing ominous about it to his ear.

Perhaps he never noticed it.

At all events, he never knew until he was safe inside of the portcullis, which dropped behind him, that he was being made meat for Folk.

Robertson had been there almost an hour before victim No. 2 appeared in the person of the titanic Mr. Helms, Christian name John.

When he came so gently tapping, tapping at the jury's door, Deputy Sheriff Charles Horan was there to open wide the portals and to usher him into the fortress where Robertson was being held, but didn't know it.

Helms came out of the room once or twice, but always under the eye of a deputy sheriff who appeared not to be watching him, but who was viewing the landscape o'er assiduously, and seemed to be wondering what it was all about, since nobody but his dear old "combine" chum, Robertson, was on hand and no other witnesses, as far as he knew, in sight.

After his second venture into the hall

POST-DISPATCH BRINGS MURRELL BACK

Suburban Bribery Case Fugitive Surrenders to Circuit Attorney Folk in St. Louis---Makes Full Confession, Revealing Names and Crimes of House Combine Members.

WARRANTS FOR EIGHTEEN MEN ISSUED TO-DAY

Warrants were issued today by Circuit Attorney Folk against eighteen former and present members of the House of Delegates. These are the men:

Ed E. Murrell

John H. Schnettler

Chas. F. Kelly

T. E. Albright

Geo. F. Robertson

Louis Decker

John Helms

Chas. A. Gurke

Adolph Madera

H. A. Faulkner

Julius Lehmann

Edmund Bersch

Otto Schumacher

John A. Sheridan

Charles J. Denny

Wm. Tamblyn

J. J. Hannigan.

Emile Hartman

All Eighteen are charged with bribery in connection with the Suburban and other bills, and fifteen of the eighteen are charged with perjury because of testimony given by them before the Grand Jury.

These warrants are issued on the confession of J. K. Murrell, who is now in St. Louis in the custody of the Circuit attorney.

Deputies started out with the warrants at 10 o'clock and the arrests began shortly thereafter.

Mr. Folk has stated that the bonds exacted will be very high and that only gilt-edged security will be accepted.

Chief of Police Kiely was notified by Mr. Folk immediately that the warrants were out. The chief said he would close every avenue of escape from the city.

Murrell was brought from Mexico to St. Louis by the Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch's search for him and the method by which he was brought back are set forth fully in other columns of this issue.

It is charged that the men for whom warrants are out composed a "Combine" in the House of Delegates at the time the Suburban Railway and other boodle bills were passed.

Complete details of the progress of the cases will be found in succeeding editions of the Post-Dispatch today.

Helms went back to the door before the deputy could reach it, and knocked.

"Let me in," he said. "I think I am wanted as the next witness."

But alas for Mr. Helms, as they say in the Bertha M. Clay novels. Little did he know the dark fate which awaited him.

Neither, apparently, did Mr. Robertson, for whom also alas! once or twice.

But he found out a little later on. He was summoned to the office of the assistant circuit attorney, and after he had been there ten or fifteen minutes, Deputy

Sheriff Horan was called in and the arrest took place immediately.

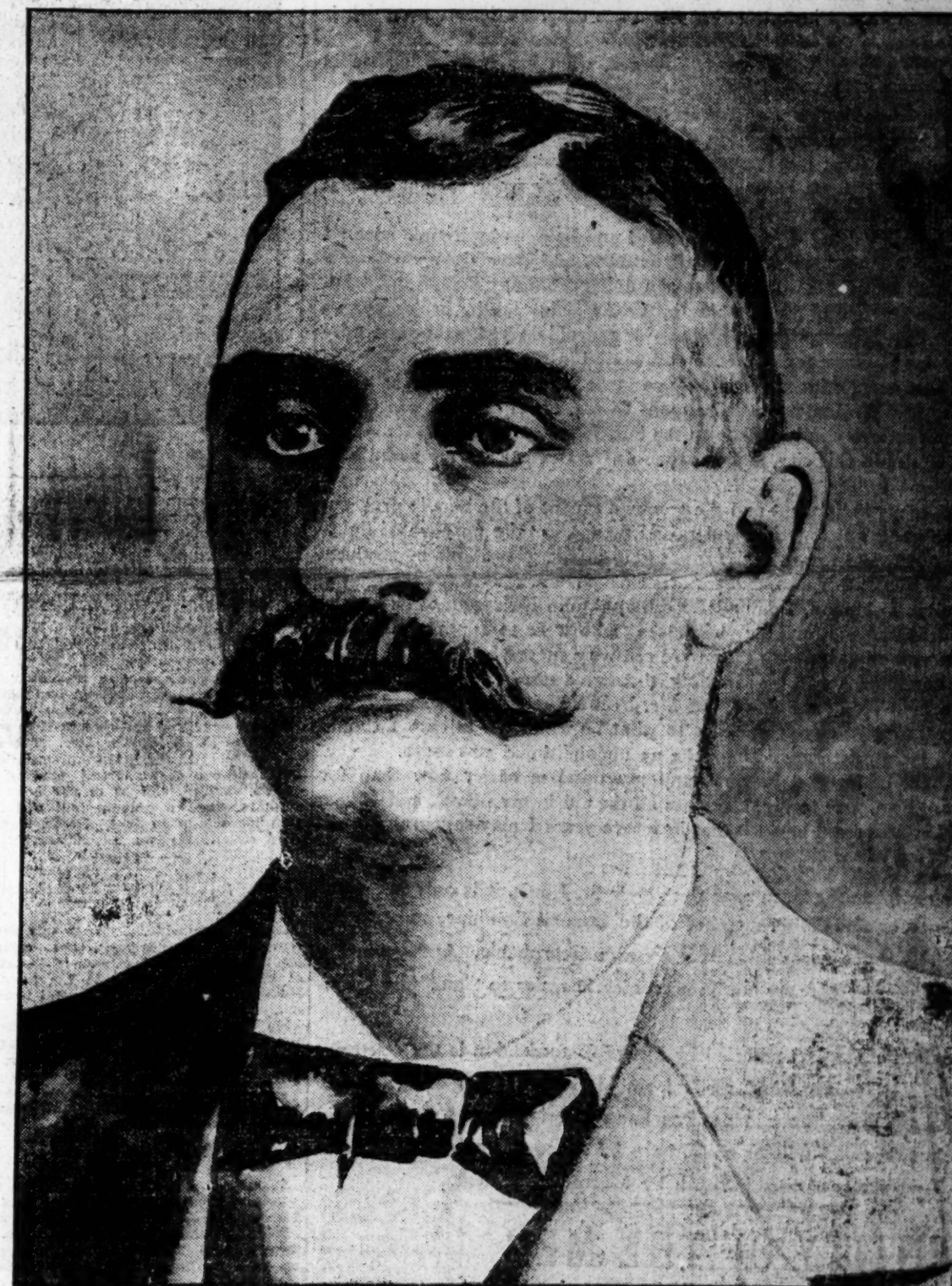
Helms still had 45 minutes to wait. At that time he still did not know what was coming, and he never knew until 1:15 p. m. unless Schumacher disclosed the blood-curdling secret to him as they sat in the witness room.

Robertson did not seem at all surprised when Deputy Sheriff Horan flashed the document prepared by the facile penmen the circuit attorney's office.

"Send for a bondsman," was all he said. He remained in the assistant circuit at-

torney's office while Horan carried instructions to a friend of the prisoner to telephone for Police Commissioner Andy Blong, who would be requested to furnish the credentials necessary to secure the release of the imperiled and impounded Mr. Robertson.

After these harrowing (to Mr. Robertson) details had been attended to there was a delay of about 45 minutes, and then alas! (repeat twice) Deputy Horan broke the sad news to the anxious Mr. Helms, and he did as requested and considered himself under arrest.



J. K. MURRELL.

In other words, in the plain, blunt language of our municipal statesmen--whom heaven bless, since St. Louis cannot--he was pinched; yes, ruthlessly and unfeelingly pinched.

And still others were to follow that he wotted not of--not a single wot.

Deputy Sheriff Ben Heet started for the livery stable of E. E. Murrell, at 2837 Hickory street, with a subpoena, shortly after 11 o'clock.

Murrell was not at the stable, and the deputy waited about the establishment, without stating the purpose of his visit.

Murrell is the brother of J. K. Murrell, and paid the latter's \$5000 bond when he left the city before the time set for his trial. He was speaker of the House which Philip Strook bargained to buy.

T. Ed Albright, one of the ex-delegates for whom warrants were issued, was arrested at 1 o'clock by Detectives Gaffney and Flynn and taken direct to the office of Chief of Detectives Desmond.

Albright was found at the printing establishment of W. H. O'Brien & Co., 1013 Pine street, in which he is a partner.

At the Four Courts, Albright said that he had no statement to make.

"I simply came with the detectives," he said. "They had no warrant for me."

The warrant is in the hands of a deputy sheriff.

Albright sent for Mr. O'Brien, who, he said, would go on his bond.

FOR SPORTING EVENTS
SEE PAGE TEN.

Murrell made the following statement for publication this morning:

By J. K. MURRELL

"I have surrendered unconditionally to the circuit attorney and have made a full and free confession. I could no longer stand the agony I endured as a fugitive from justice, and the wrong done me by the parties just as guilty as I, who made me their catspaw.

"I am not permitted to give the details of the evidence that I have put the circuit attorney in possession of.

"This will all come out on the trials, and I am willing to go on the stand and tell all I know. I held the key to the box in the Lincoln Trust Co. containing the \$75,000 bribe money to go to the House of Delegates upon the passage of the Suburban bill.

"This money was put up as the purchase price for the votes of the combine, that price having been agreed upon.

"The combine of the House of Delegates was composed of 19 men proved by the state in the Lehmann and Faulkner cases. This held frequent meetings in the room adjoining the House of chamber.

"There most of the schemes to get money for votes. When the Suburban matter came up before the combine, I negotiated with Philip Stock, the representative of the

Murrell's Statement and Its Significance

SIGNIFICANCE OF MURRELL'S RETURN.

Philip Stock dealt only with J. K. Murrell and Charles J. Kratz, representing the House and Council combines.

Stock could testify positively only against these two men.

Kratz could convict the Council combine; Murrell could convict the House combine.

Murrell is here, brought by the Post-Dispatch. Instead of only one man, eighteen men will be placed on trial.

as to the best price we could get for our votes upon the passage of the bill.

"I reported the various negotiations to the combine meetings, and was instructed by the combine from time to time what to do.

"When the price was agreed on they designated me as the person to hold the key to the box containing the \$75,000, which we were to get when the bill was passed and signed by the mayor.

"The deposit of the money, the amount and the conditions were duly reported by me to the combine meetings.

"I am not permitted to make the operations of the combine on this particular matter public at this time. The purpose of the combine was to control legislation and sell legislation for the benefit of the members of the combine.

"Shortly before the Suburban bill the combine sold their votes on the lighting bills for \$47,500.

"This money was handled by Kelly, and was paid to the members of the combine at a meeting arranged for that purpose at Julius Lehmann's house. Each member of the combine received \$2500.

"I was present and saw that money paid to the various parties. These are only two instances, but there are others, evidence of which is in the possession of the circuit attorney.

"These two instances show, however, what has been going on in the Municipal Assembly.

"We did not look upon what we did as a serious crime, as it had gone on so long without interruption that it was not regarded by those who participated in it as morally wrong. Until the present circuit attorney took office no sincere effort, apparently, was ever made to punish what was being done as a crime.

"I have lived in St. Louis all my life and have many friends here. I have been honest heretofore in all matters, and have done no man a wrong, and thought I would not take a dollar from any person unlawfully, but the practice of the combine in the Assembly taking bribes was so frequent that I went along with the tide and did not realize the enormity of the offense, and my conscience was seared in that regard.

"These boodle investigations have made me see the crime in all its hideousness. No matter what happens to me, I will do all I can to aid the circuit attorney in breaking up the boodle gang that has so long controlled affairs in this city, and to atone as far as I can for my awful mistake.

"After my indictment and the commencement of the boodle prosecutions the gang got together and raised money for the purpose of fighting the cases, and to retain the supremacy of the gang. This money was used to employ attorneys, and for other purposes.

"Julius Lehmann, Edmund Bersch and John Helms acted as coaches or drill masters for the witnesses who were to appear before the grand jury, though it seems they were not very successful.

"I communicated with Mr. Folk, through a good friend of mine, who is not a member of the gang, but Mr. Folk refused to make any terms whatever, or give any promise as to what he would do in case I should return. I then determined to make an unconditional surrender.

"I feel better and happier, and my mind is easier now than for months. I propose to give the state all the aid in my power, and I hope that my conduct will be such that in future years I may regain the confidence of my fellow citizens."

To complete the clean sweep for New St. Louis, it is only necessary that Kratz, or some other member of the Council Combine, come to the front. This is not impossible. It is not even improbable. And, venturing a prophecy, even this may not be necessary in order to "land" the Council boodlers.

An interesting fact revealed by Murrell's confession is the discovery that Mr. Folk's deductions, made from his investigation of the boodle situation and brought out in his circumstantial evidence and arguments in the Lehmann and Faulkner trials, have been proved to be entirely correct. They are confirmed in detail by Murrell's statement.

IDENTITY OF THE MEN NAMED IN WARRANTS

EMIL HARTMANN

Emil Hartmann, speaker pro tem. of the House under Murrell, enjoyed the distinction of being from Mayor Ziegenhain's ward, the Ninth. He ceased, however, to sustain friendly relations with the mayor, after he became closely associated with Murrell. He is a Republican, lives at 2857 South Seventh street, and is in the galvanizing iron business.

As chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, he was conspicuous during a period when the House, because of a squabble with the mayor, held up the appropriation bill. He was also one of the framers of the appropriation bill of 1900, which came to be known as the "all-for-salaries" bill.

Hartmann was one of the most effusive supporters of the combine's lighting policy. "I vote for this bill under a most solemn protest," he exclaimed in a passion at the session following that at which citizens appeared with ropes and demanded that the temporary lighting bills be passed.

Hartmann was the youngest member of the House, and had served a previous term, which he voted for the Central bill. He failed to secure a re-election. He was a member of the Public Ownership party, carried at the election of April.

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

CHARLES A. GUTKE

Charles A. Gutke, Republican, of the Tenth ward, was a leading member of the Murrell forces during his second term in the House. During his first term he was a leading supporter of the Central Traction bill. He was a close friend of Councilman Charles Kratz, and the two, together with Henry Bersch, at one time formed a triumvirate which was considered unbeatable in the Tenth. Later Bersch fell out with Gutke and Kratz, and contributed to the defeat of both for renomination in 1901.

Gutke is in the contracting business and lives at 308 Osage street. He was prominently mentioned in connection with the lighting scandal.

JULIUS LEHMANN

Julius Lehmann of the Nineteenth Ward enjoyed a long career in the House. He was first elected in 1887, and served in six terms of the House between that time and his retirement in 1901. His activity in promoting a public improvement desired by North St. Louis residents gave him the distinction of being the man who "put der lights on der water tower."

Lehmann was speaker of the House of 1897-98 which passed the Central Traction bill, and his vote and influence went to that measure. Later he retired from the chair, and Hiram Lloyd, one of the few members who did not vote for the Central



JOSEPH W. FOLK

Traction bill, was made speaker. Lehmann carried on a picturesque campaign for renomination in 1901, but was defeated by Sam Stannard. In the following fall came the investigation of his connection with the Suburban scandal. He testified before the grand jury that he knew nothing of the safe deposit box and the money placed therein by Stock to buy votes in the House. Paul Reiss testified that Lehmann had conversed with him on these subjects long before the grand jury had taken them up, and Lehmann was indicted for perjury.

He was convicted and sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court, and Lehmann is at liberty pending the court's decision. He is in the insurance business, owns a planing mill and lives with his family at 3817 North Twenty-third street. He is a Republican.

LOUIS DECKER

Louis Decker of 723 Pennsylvania avenue represented the Eleventh Ward, comprising the whole of Carondelet, in the House of 1899. He had served in the preceding House, and voted for the Central Traction bill.

He did not receive a renomination in 1901, and is now in the livery business, in partnership with George F. Robertson, who also retired from the House at that time.

Decker is a Republican, and supported Murrell after the latter became speaker.

T. ED ALBRIGHT

T. Ed Albright of the Seventeenth ward served his first term in the House of 1899. He was not re-elected in 1901. He is a Republican, is in the printing business, and lives at 400 Russell avenue, having removed from his former home on Muhlenberg street since he left the House.

Albright stood with the Murrell majority in the lighting crisis, and protested against submitting to the vigorously expressed will of the citizens who visited the House with ropes. He has a wide acquaintance and is personally popular.

JOHN HELMS

John Helms of the Eighteenth ward, a Republican, was the physical giant of the last House. He stuck to the combine throughout his term. He was in the previous House, and voted for the Central Traction bill. He failed of re-election in 1901. He is a tailor and lives at 1102 Montgomery street.

JERE J. HANNIGAN

Jere J. Hannigan, who represented the Twenty-first ward in the House of 1899-1900, and who was elected to the present House, is a horsehoe and lives at 354 Garfield avenue. He is a Democrat, and was formerly a close friend of Kelly, whose ward adjoins his.

Hannigan was a member of the Murrell combine, and in the present House was in the Cronin combine. He supported Kelly after the reorganization, but left him when the House became tired of following the mayor's plans for public improvement, and voted for Fontana for speaker. Since then he has been an adherent of Sweeney and the new speaker.

WILLIAM M. TAMBLYN

When William M. Tamblin was elected to the House by the Republicans of the Twenty-second ward in 1899, a Republican newspaper congratulated the ward and the city on the choice, and enthusiastically suggested that he should be made speaker. This advice was followed with the assist-

ance of Mayor Ziegenhain, in whose office two night conferences were held between the election and the first meeting of the House.

When, after two months in the speaker's chair, Tamblin voted to unseat himself and accepted the chairmanship of the committee on public improvements from Murrell, his successor, his party associates were less eulogistic. "Jim" Cronin, a former supporter, denounced him as "Judas Iscariot." From that time he became a faithful adherent of the combine, and voted with them on the lighting question and all other matters. He was not even suggested as a candidate for re-election.

Tamblin was formerly in the clothing business, but the firm of which he was a member dissolved several years ago and he is now in the insurance business. He lives at 609 North Garrison avenue.

HARRY A. FAULKNER

Harry A. Faulkner, Democrat, of the Twenty-third ward, was in the last House and is a member of the present House. He was indicted for perjury in connection with the Suburban case, and was convicted last July on evidence entirely similar to that against Julius Lehmann. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and is now out on an appeal to the supreme court.

Faulkner is now in the House minority, but voted with the majority to decline the resignation of Paul Reiss, whose testimony of Kelly, and is still in sympathy with the deposed chief of the House.

He is in the contracting business and lives at 800 South Spring avenue. He is the son of Dr. William E. Faulkner, superintendent of police property, who is regarded as Gov. Dockery's personal representative in the police department.

CHARLES F. KELLY

Charles F. Kelly of the Twentieth ward was elected to the House in 1899. He soon became the orator of the Murrell combine, and defended his associates during the lighting scandal. Although a Democrat, Kelly was not on the best of terms with the leaders of the party, and after his re-election in 1901 his friends boasted that he had won in spite of the opposition of all the policemen living in his ward.

Kelly allied himself with Cronin when the present House opened. He resumed his former duties as orator for the majority, and smoothed over the House's de-

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lay in passing the garbage legislation and an appropriation bill. When the Council complained that the delay in making appropriations was keeping the poorhouse inmates without shoes, Kelly retorted with a resolution asking that the Council investigate to learn if the paupers were not also without socks.

As the end of Cronin's term approached, Kelly allied himself with former political opponents and was placed in line for the succession to the speakership. At a caucus held at the Fair Grounds the plans for Cronin's dethronement were perfected, and the following week the big man from the Fifth ward resigned and Kelly was made speaker.

Kelly kept the House in line with the mayor's plans for public improvement during his brief term as speaker. His opponents, headed by John P. Sweeney, grew restless, and he was barely allowed to serve to the end of the first year of the House. When the time came last spring to elect a speaker, he received the vote of only a remnant of his former supporters. Since that time he has been the leader of a small minority, and his oratory has been a thorn in the side of the men who lately defeated the street railway legislation bill, designed to improve street car service and protect the public.

During Kelly's term as speaker attention was directed by the Post-Dispatch to the charge that he had secured printing contracts from the city while a member of the House in violation of charter provisions.

The House showed unwillingness to take up the matter and Circuit Attorney Folk called the grand jury's attention to it. The result was the indictment of Kelly, shortly after the close of his term as speaker.

He is charged with misconduct in office. Kelly is proprietor of a downtown printing establishment, and lives with his family at 1315 North Elliot avenue. He has taken a course of law study since he entered politics, but has never been a practitioner.

EDWARD E. MURRELL

Edward E. Murrell was first elected to the House of Delegates from the old Twenty-first ward in 1897, and was a member of the House which passed the Central Traction bill. In 1899 he was elected from the Thirtieth ward. He was re-elected in 1901, and is a member of the present House, voting with the Sweeney-Cronin-Fontana combine in spite of a previous antipathy for its leaders, especially Cronin.

When the House was organized in May, 1899, Murrell was a candidate for speaker. He was defeated by William M. Tamblin. Two months later Tamblin was unseated and Murrell was made speaker, and remained in this position through the remainder of the term, until the inauguration of the Wells administration in 1901.

It was during Murrell's speakership that the Suburban franchise bill was placed before the House, and the incidents occurred which have resulted in the conviction of two members of the House on the charge of perjury, and in the flight of another under the charge of bribery.

It was also during Murrell's term as speaker, in the spring of 1900, that the lighting situation came to a crisis. The city lighting bill was delayed so long in passage that temporary bills had to be offered. These were also delayed in passage, and the city institutions and public buildings were plunged in darkness.

At the insane asylum and poorhouse electric lighting was kept up by private subscription, that the dangers of using coal oil lamps might be averted.

hundreds of men marched to the City Hall to demand the passage of the bills.

The indignant citizens forced their way upon the floor of the House, after a scene in which revolvers and ropes were displayed. The members hurriedly yielded to their demands and the definite promise was made to the visitors that the bills would be passed. This was done in the shortest possible order, and the lights were turned on.

In the fall of 1900, owing to the long delay in the passage of the bills, the new contractors were unable to fulfill their contract in the residence part of the city, and a period of darkness followed for two months, in which the saying of Mayor Ziegenhain, "We got a moon yet, ain't it?" became famous.

Delegate Lopez of the minority later introduced a resolution for the investigation of charges of hoodluming in connection with the lighting affair, but the Murrellites smothered the resolution. Lopez died soon afterward, and the talk of an investigation was dropped.

Under Murrell's speakership, the House ignored the approaching end of the Butler garbage reduction contract. The attention of the House was called to the matter by the newspapers and the Board of Health, but the matter was left in committees and no action was taken, although the contract had less than a year to run. The result was that the incoming administration found the end of the contract less than seven months away. When further delay on the part of the present House, then under the Cronin regime, followed, it became impossible for anyone to compete with the Butler concern, and the contract was renewed at double the former cost to the city.

MURRELL IN THE MINORITY.

When the present House was elected in 1901, Murrell found himself in the minority, and was given by Speaker Cronin the chairmanship of the House's most insignificant committee, to which he, when speaker, had assigned Cronin. He has been a passive member of the present House, but has been aligned with the majority since the election of Fontana, for whom he cast the vote which elected him, leading the defection of Republicans from the party candidate after several unsuccessful ballots had been taken.

Murrell is a Republican. He is in the livery business, and is considered well off. His general personal ways have had much to do with his repeated success in carrying his ward. His home is at 2357 Hickory street.

GEORGE F. ROBERTSON

George F. Robertson, who represented the Twenty-sixth ward in the last House, was also in the former House and voted for the Central Traction bill. He is a Democrat and lives at 422 Cottage avenue.

Robertson was "rolled" for renomination in 1901, and is now in the livery business with Louis Decker, his former associate in the House. During his second term in the House he supported the Murrell combine unwaveringly.

ADOLPH MADERA

Adolph Madera, a Republican, served from the Seventh ward in the House of 1899, and had been in the previous House, where he supported the Central Traction bill. He was defeated for renomination in 1901.

When the grand jury commenced to investigate the Suburban bill scandal and the Central Traction deal last winter, Madera was one of the first witnesses summoned. After his appearance in the grand jury room, he was called away from the city, for a protracted period, on business. He was stated. He has since returned to his home and his cigar factory at 804 Boulevard street.

Madera was a supporter of Murrell and

the combine throughout the lighting scandal. His name was so prominently connected with the latter unpleasantness that he failed to gain a renomination in 1901, and Henry Pfeffer succeeded him.

OTTO SCHUMACHER

Otto Schumacher, who was elected to the House in 1899 from the Second Ward, served two previous terms from the old Sixth Ward. He was originally in the commission business, but since his political ventures has found more congenial employment as the St. Louis agent of a Milwaukee brewery.

Schumacher's record in the three Houses to which he belonged was that of a combine man. Following the lightning scandal of 1901, he failed to obtain a renomination in his ward. He has since removed from his former home on Tenth street to a residence at 2602 North Garrison avenue. He is a Republican.

JOHN H. SCHNETTLER

John H. Schnettler of 201 Lami street was the delegate from the Eighth Ward in the last House. He is a Democrat, and was aligned with the Murrell combine, but was never conspicuous in its councils. He retired from political activity at the close of his term, and gave his entire attention once more to his grocery business.

JOHN K. MURRELL

John K. Murrell was a prominent member of the House while his brother, E. E. Murrell, was speaker. He was a Republican, and represented the Fourteenth ward. He was not in the previous House, which passed the Central Traction bill, but was in the House elected in 1899.

Murrell was known as the "business agent" of the House combine at the time when the Suburban bill was up for passage. His dealings with "Legislative Agent" Philip Stock of the Suburban became the subject of a grand jury investigation last December and Murrell was indicted for bribery.

The indictment against Murrell charged that he had held one key of a safe deposit box in which Stock had deposited \$5,000 for distribution among the members of the House. An injunction kept the House from passing the measure. Stock and Charles Turner, president of the Suburban, have since sworn to these facts in two trials.

Murrell's trial was postponed on account of his reported illness. When the case was finally brought to trial and Murrell's name was called, no response was made. Murrell had left the city and was on the Mexican border, if he had not at that time crossed over. Bribery is not an extraditable offense in the treaty with Mexico, and Murrell has lived in that country in comparative security.

His brother, former Speaker Murrell, was compelled to pay his \$5000 bond. Rewards have been offered by the city and state for his return to St. Louis.

Murrell was formerly in the undertaking business on Market street and lived at 4156 Castleman avenue.

Temperatures in Other Cities.
Temperatures at 7 a. m.: New York, 65; Boston, 64; Philadelphia, 70; Washington, 68; Chicago, 64; Minneapolis, 58; Cincinnati, 62; St. Louis, 64.

All Cry and No Wool

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Announcements or Our Clothes.

"Time tries the truth in everything," men who have bought our clothing recognize its merit and heartily recommend it to their friends. We have set a standard of excellence that is more than maintained in our great showing of Fashionable Fall Suits of new-styled fabrics and weaves and exclusive patterns of wools. Our garments are designed and cut by the hands of the most expert skill in America and sewed by hand, by men tailors who are specialists in fine work—all this moderately priced.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

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OUR BIGGEST SIX MONTHS
JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1932

CIRCULATION

176,984

Average per

SUNDAY

60,000 LARGER

Than that of any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR WANT ADS

Total for Six Months,

198,801

39,051 LARGER Than that of the next largest Want Ad.

St. Louis money has become one of the great powers.

If T. R. were to sit upon J. P. M. he might easily line up with Washington and Lincoln.

There are already 1280 patents on machines for burning fuel oil. Relief from the Coal Trust is coming.

The trolley car is not merely carrying Presidents and governors in the United States. It killed Virchow in Berlin.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Shaw may select the site for the new St. Louis postoffice at the earliest moment. We need a big new postoffice.

The next time an inmate of the poorhouse makes a \$1000 will he should be sufficiently grateful to leave a few plunks for our needy city treasury.

ENFORCE THE GARBAGE CONTRACT.

It appears from Dr. Chapman's statement, in Saturday's Post-Dispatch, that the absence of "legal receptacles" is the chief obstacle in the way of the enforcement of the garbage contract by the health department. Mr. Francis says, as quoted by Dr. Chapman:

"The present contractor does not collect garbage throughout the city every day. But suppose we force him to do so. He might, in return, refuse to collect garbage from any but legal receptacles. Then the majority of the garbage would go uncollected."

The legal receptacle is a portable, water-tight vessel, holding between five and fifteen gallons, with a proper cover. And a great many householders have no such receptacle.

But they can get them. Only a trifle can make such receptacles. There is no patent, nor is any special skill required.

While it might be a slight hardship for householders and tenants of small means to buy such receptacles, their use would be a great improvement over the present boxes, pails and other open and heterogeneous receptacles. With closed receptacles, garbage would cease to be so great an offense to passersby as it has been. The legal receptacle would be of benefit to the community. It would be neat and clean.

But the fact that a closed, water-tight receptacle is commanded by law should be sufficient to compel its use. If we are to expect the garbage contractor to obey the law on his part, obedience to the law must be impartial by the contractor and by the public.

Enforce the garbage contract, if this will compel the use of legal receptacles. A world's fair city that has set out to be clean cannot permit itself to be blocked by the form of a garbage receptacle.

There has never been so much doing in art among the young people of St. Louis as since the Post-Dispatch prizes were offered. It is to be hoped they will persevere in developing their artistic talents.

SAVE NEWPORT!

This government must arise in all its glorious might and see that the city of Newport is protected. This action is made imperative by the performance of Admiral Hingham's feat Friday night, when it entered the mouth of Narragansett Bay, ran past the forts defending Newport harbor and anchored at the torpedo station in front of the city.

Only suppose that this had been in time of actual war. What a catastrophe would have resulted! The enemies of this country, seeking to capture the stronghold of its wealth and culture, to batter down its temples of beauty and despoil the fairest flower of its civilization, would have descended upon Newport like ravens, swooping everything before them.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's private theater and dancing pavilion would have been razed ruthlessly, and her midway scattered to the four winds. Mrs. Wythe's Fish's villa would have gone "Pouf!" like that. The Duchesse of Marlborough's own hand-made duchesse would have been carried away into captivity, and Harry Lehr would have been held for a fabulous ransom. Then again—horrible thought—James J. Van Allen (one "T"), would have been swiped from "our midst" by a merciless foe and smuggled beyond the seas, where we could never behold his face again—the only true patriot mug in this country.

Seeing what devastation might ensue in case of war, it is imperative that the government do something to protect itself, its greatest and most prized citizens from harm. The people demand it; our civilization cries out for protection.

Washington was shot at so often without being killed that he was supposed to have a charmed life. Roosevelt has not only been shot at, but has escaped the trolley car. Our first President had but one charm on his life, our latest President has a double charm.

TRUE ORATORY.

If a public man would succeed in quiet times he must know how to say self-evident commonplaces impressively. President Roosevelt, who never exhibited any skill in this species of oratory in his earlier career, is learning the trick and promises to become a master artist.

Does he observe that the weather is fine? He must say so convincingly in the grand style and yet so simply that the plain man will not misunderstand.

For a long time it has been an accepted article of universal belief that a man must work if he is to accomplish anything in life. But how many men get applause when they utter the truism. That is because they don't know how to speak. Mr. Roosevelt has said it many times and has stricken the multitude dumb with admiration at his almost supernatural wisdom.

Mark Antony cunningly disparaged his own power as an orator saying he was a plain, blunt man who told his auditors what "readily knew." The great proved him a greater orator than the sentimental mugwump. Mr. Roosevelt is very careful of the same course. He proclaims the economic virtues of industry, just as if we had never heard of them. He vociferously because he tells us exactly what we know.

To hear what they never heard before. That is the aim of the orator. The great proved him a greater orator than the sentimental mugwump. Mr. Roosevelt is very careful of the same course. He proclaims the economic virtues of industry, just as if we had never heard of them. He vociferously because he tells us exactly what we know.

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heard of things and they made him drink the hemlock. Jesus was crucified because he did not repeat the maxims of the lawgivers and prophets of his nation, but instead announced a new doctrine.

If you would succeed, avoid dark sayings. Find out what the folks know and tell it them cleverly. So, they will promote you and you will wear fat and be well kept.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses himself as grieved beyond measure by the difficulties in the coal-producing states. If Congress could take on a little of his feelings it might do something to protect the country from great coal combines and other unrighteous conspiracies against consumers.

J. K. MURRELL'S CONFESSION.

In finding J. K. Murrell, former member of the House of Delegates and of the House boodle combine who was a fugitive from justice in Mexico, and inducing him to return to St. Louis and supply the testimony necessary for a complete exposure of the combine and the punishment of its members, the Post-Dispatch feels that it has accomplished a great public service. It has aided Circuit Attorney Folk in his splendid efforts to enforce the laws of the state of Missouri and send the public officers who have plundered and disgraced St. Louis to the penitentiary.

Mr. Folk was hampered in his task of exposing the boodle combine in the Municipal Assembly and punishing all its members by the lack of evidence on the side of the combine. He had the testimony of the bribers, but no testimony of the bribed. He has done magnificent work with the meager material in his hands. His zeal, energy and courage have not flagged. His success is extraordinary.

But the testimony of a member of the combine was the one thing needed for complete success. That was the key to the inner door—the safety deposit box—in which the secrets of the combine were locked. He was debarred from obtaining this key. As the prosecuting officer, he could offer no rewards for testimony. He was confronted by a conspiracy of bribers and bootlickers who were willing to pay large sums for secrecy and safety.

This key was placed in Mr. Folk's hands by the Post-Dispatch through the return of J. K. Murrell and the information he supplied.

The result of this stroke is the arrest of 18 alleged members of the House of Delegates' boodle combine and the thorough exposure of the crimes of the combine.

The event is of the greatest importance to St. Louis. It assures publicity for all the villainy of the House of Delegates' bootlickers. It offers the basis of a strong hope of the punishment of the whole crew of official thieves.

Mr. Folk deserves the highest commendation and the earnest support and encouragement of the people of St. Louis. The time has arrived to destroy the boodle combine, root and branch. Let all St. Louisans hold up his hands. Give him all the means and support he needs in his struggle to purify the city and punish the municipal rascals.

It does not look as if St. Louis is to get the baseball pennant, but the fact should stimulate the Browns to their best possibilities this week. The unexpected happens so often that they have a good chance to surprise the world. Let us have the pennant.

THE FALLACY DISCLOSED.

The fallacy of imperialism in the tropics crops out in the recommendation of Dr. J. W. Jenks that Chinese coolies be introduced into the Philippines.

Dr. Jenks was sent out by the Insular Bureau of the War Department to study the labor conditions, taxation and police systems of Sumatra, Borneo and Java, compare them with similar conditions in the Philippines and make suitable recommendations. If the report is adopted and acted upon, what becomes of the benevolent element in our new policy of expansion?

The archipelago is now occupied by the Filipinos, who have lived there for centuries and are adapted to the natural conditions prevailing. The question is, shall we benevolently lead them along the path of development marked out by nature, or shall we ignore their character, history and condition, set them aside and introduce a servile population to root them out?

It is folly to hope to make an economic man out of the Filipino. His whole nature cries out against it. He is a tropical man, indolent, careless, thriftless, but he is there, and has some rights which we must respect.

What, then, is to be our policy? Shall we foster the growth of a Filipino civilization, teaching the islander to unfold his own native, racial powers, or shall we plant an alien civilization on the soil, a commercial civilization, bottomed on slavery?

In other words, are we to use the archipelago for purposes of exploitation for our own benefit, as we would a gold mine, or are we to strengthen the native life by social and governmental regulations designed for the benefit of Filipinos?

But after all, what right have we to do what we please with the Philippines?

Tom Johnson's circus campaign in Ohio will at least vary the Tom Johnson's circus campaign. Should he make a similar presidential campaign, 1934 may be a lively year, independent of World's Fair wonders.

It would be well for St. Louis people who have large sums buried in their yards to report the amounts to the assessor. At any time their money may be unearched and become known to him.

It cannot be that the Belgian here has disappeared, as he is announced for the St. Louis Fair of the first week in October. The Menst Trust may have to take him in eventually.

Tom Johnson may never be governor or President, but his three-cent fare idea will be cherished wherever a nickel is charged for hanging to the straps of a packed street car.

The statue of the maid of Orleans, which has just been raised at St. Pierre le Moutier, is the work of a woman. The world is more and more learning to do without men.

Perhaps Mark Twain is wondering if the welcome of the Younger brothers to Missouri would be as big a thing as was the welcome of Sam Clemens.

Had Pelee gone to work in 1888 and sunk the Philippines, what a world of worry and expense Uncle Samuel would have been spared.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

When the city establishes a dairy for itself it can water its own milk.

The Licking (Mo.) schools can scarcely be attractive to the small boy.

Louisiana O'Leary will scarcely be aware of her importance before the World's Fair closes.

Kansas builds a church in a day and demolishes a saloon in a jiffy, but neither of these exploits is on her program of World's Fair exhibits.

The fish exhibit at the World's Fair is to be the greatest ever seen. There will, however, be no collection of fish stories by successful fishermen.

Boris is not only given to liquid spirits, but he attends seances and investigates the phenomena from "the other side." It will be up against Thompson Jay Hudson to explain the "subconscious self" to Boris.

The Missouri is threatening to leave St. Joseph high and dry, with a steel bridge that cost half a million dollars. If something of that sort were to happen to St. Louis, we might at last be rid of the bridge arbitrary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER: Call at Gould directory office. You can probably find St. Louis addresses there.

IGNO: Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a Polish patriot, born in 1746, died in 1817. He served under Washington in our revolutionary war.

How Some Savings Are Shown.

It is the easiest thing imaginable for the head of the pension bureau to show a saving of \$5,000,000 to make it appear as a feat. This requires no disbursements or payments, no making, no pushing or pulling, no doing anything at all. It is a practice not unfamiliar in various departments of the government. It does not take to take from the treasury, but it takes to take from the treasury.

Just Minute

WITH THE POST-DISPATCH DOET-AND-Philosopher.

"AMONG THOSE PRESENT." In up-to-date society, Where joy is purchased C. O. D. Beyond a duane enrolled among The number, praised of every tongue, Who were "among those present."

Though staggering 'neath a load of cash, You cannot hope to cut a dash Or get one smile that's pleasant, Unless your name is on the list Of those whose names are never missed From those "among those present."

Though you may seek by some device To shine, a bird of paradise, Or like a golden pheasant, You can't expect to rise and shine Unless your name, by some design, Is there "among those present."

You may be phony through and through, But none will ever get onto you, If only you look pleasant And firmly, quietly insist Your name be on the printed list Of those "among those present."

Fooling With Fate.

Weak, mortal natures such as those with which we have been endowed, or with which we have been handicapped, just as you please, should be wary of the supernatural or what was in the air the teeth of fate, Q. E. D.

In St. Joseph, Mo., a woman who was separated from her husband sought out a fortune teller, that by her gift of prophecy, for a cash consideration, she might reveal to her the trials or the triumphs yet to come.

It would seem at first glance that almost any woman who is separated from her husband can tell what is coming next, be it a brick or a divorce. It is reasonably certain, broadly speaking, to be one or the other. But this woman was not satisfied. She desired to know more intimately what the future had up its sleeve for her. So she went to a fortune teller, and the fortune teller said that her horoscope revealed impending trouble.

This may have meant either of two things: (1) That the lady would be divorced from her husband or (2) that he was coming back to her. Whatever the revelation was, the result was distressing, for as soon as she learned what was in the air the lady who had sought to counsel with the unseen forces around her went home and tried to forestall the whole business by swallowing a deadly drug.

This teaches us, little children, that we should never purchase trouble at 25 cents a throw. We can borrow all we need at a reasonable rate of interest.

If three score and ten is the allotted time of man, as the psalmist says, those who pass that limit must have purchased stop-over privileges.

When our great political machines get to using oil for fuel instead of "fat," it will be a good deal easier to calm the troubled waters.

Diamonds are worth \$200,000,000 a ton. May have to use them in place of anthracite before the winter is over.

If some men were as active as Mont Pelee they would make more of a mark in the world.

Most of the money in the world is made by selling atmosphere, scenery and blue sky.

Do burglars never get into a house without "effecting an entrance?"

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Prof. Giles, one of the greatest western authorities on that language, has said in a recent lecture at Columbia University: "The Chinese never possessed a grammar. The language is beyond rules. It is always spoken in monosyllables, root ideas, which are adapted to surrounding circumstances and suffer no change of inflection, no inflection. The Chinese idiom for 'does he come?' is 'he come, no come?'"

Some words change according to circumstances in that they may be both active and passive at once. Sounds the number 320 represent 42,000 words. They are distinguished by subtle modulations of tone. The Chinese speak in couplets, thus to say 'eye' they say 'eye' and 'ball,' the second word or character tending to distinguish the first, which often means a dozen different things.

The Chinese written language is uniformly understood all over China, and is practically the same today as it was 2000 years ago. It looks like a mass of signs, dots and dashes, but is really intelligible. To express the words "flattery" and "treacherous" the Chinese employ the character meaning "woman" with other characters. "Friendship" is indicated by the characters "greatness" by the sun and moon, and so on. Original drawings, the characters are now words.

FEEBLE-MINDED BOYS STRIKE.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Journal.

The most unique strike in years was encountered last week by Dr. C. C. Owens, superintendent of the Feeble-Minded Institute.

The institute building, and several of the boys were employed on this work. Friday when Dr. Owens went down to see how the work was progressing, he found the boys idle. Their picks and shovels were as clean as table ware and they sat idly about.

"What's the trouble here?" he asked. "Why ain't you boys up and at work?" "We've struck a number," they said. "We've been down to the ivory stable and the man down there told us we wasn't gettin' enough, put in the leader, 'We ain't gettin' nothin' a-tall, and we want money for our work or we don't work a-tall.'"

Dr. Owens was puzzled for a moment, but as usual he was equal to the occasion and said: "What wages do you want?" "We want 10 cents a week," said the leader of the gang after some hesitation.

"You boys are proving troubleome in the institute," said Dr. Owens, "and I will see that you are paid."

Saturday afternoon Dr. Owens was down at the institute, and he got a paper bill changed into dimes.

Aquarium Happenings.

Supt. Spencer of the aquarium announced today that the number of visitors to that institution for the month of August had been 24,000. He is proving troubleome in the aquarium. One was caught the other day, and he was very fond of squirrels.

In a place of clear woods near where I lived several years ago was an enormous white oak tree, four feet through at the stump, and spreading over half an acre of ground. Under certain conditions I could always count on finding a fox squirrel in that tree, and I knew every limb of it.

One morning, after a tremendous thunderstorm, in which we had noticed a mighty thunderbolt, I visited this tree. Only a pile of broken brushwood and thousands of little splinters, scattered all over the ground, marked where this giant of the forest had stood. Some explosive effect had torn the roots out until there was a hole in the ground eight feet deep and ten feet across.

That one bolt of electricity had torn that tree to pieces in a way that is wonderful, working an entire week could not have accomplished.

A DAILY MAGAZINE

GOOD DEFENSE.



Manager: Look out Mr. Kid. He's got a new blow for ter try on ye. Pugilist: Well, wot of it? Haven't we got nine new synonyms all ready to explain how it happened?

A WASTE OF BREATH.

Miss Kulcher: You can always tell a woman who has enjoyed the benefits of higher education. Mr. Crabbe: Not much! You can't tell her anything; she thinks she knows it all. —Catholic Standard and Times.

THE REAL TROUBLE.

"It's useless to worry," remarked the long-haired passenger. "A man should be satisfied with what he has." "Q. I am satisfied with what I have," replied the red-nosed man across the aisle. "It's what I haven't that causes most of my dissatisfaction." —Chicago Daily News.

PUZZLE PICTURE



THE YOUNG LADY IS AFRAID OF THE BULLDOG. FIND HIM.

TOUGH TIME.

"Bre' Williams is had a tough time recent."

"How com?"

"Well, dat new mule he was tryin' to break 'thowed him' head over heels in de river, en time he hit de water a alligator swallered him."

"En what come de 'gator?"

"Well, de las' time I seen him he done crawled up on de bank an' wuz lookin' mighty sick." —Atlanta Constitution.

STORIES OF CHILDREN.

Bessie's new governess was very much fretted and when her mamma asked how she liked her, little Miss replied: "Oh, pretty well—all but the mildew on her face."

"Bobby" asked a visitor of a precocious 3-year-old, "have you any little brothers and sisters?"

"No, no'mam," replied Bobby. "I'm the only children we've got."

"Harry" said a father to his disobedient offspring, "as soon as I get time I'm going to give you a whipping."

"Well, don't hurry yourself, papa," replied the little fellow. "I can wait."

"Johnny, you naughty boy," said the busy mother, "how can you sit there and hear your baby sister cry like that?"

"That's easy, mamma," replied Johnny: "everybody in the neighborhood can hear her."

A GOOD MANAGER.

Simpson: Young's wife is certainly a good manager.

Sampson: Of household affairs?

Simpson: No; of Young—Baltimore News.

THE VOLTAGE OF LIGHTNING

ONE BOLT'S CARRYING POWER.

Few people have any understanding of the disruptive power of a severe bolt of lightning. The figures quoted convey little, even when one is told that at the present time the limit of carrying power of an electric plant is electricity at 40,000 volts, one-tenth of that of a heavy lightning bolt.

Perhaps a truer conception is to be gained from the story of an old Long Island resident, who admits being very fond of squirrel hunting and says: "In a place of clear woods near where I lived several years ago was an enormous white oak tree, four feet through at the stump, and spreading over half an acre of ground. Under certain conditions I could always count on finding a fox squirrel in that tree, and I knew every limb of it."

One morning, after a tremendous thunderstorm, in which we had noticed a mighty thunderbolt, I visited this tree. Only a pile of broken brushwood and thousands of little splinters, scattered all over the ground, marked where this giant of the forest had stood. Some explosive effect had torn the roots out until there was a hole in the ground eight feet deep and ten feet across.

That one bolt of electricity had torn that tree to pieces in a way that is wonderful, working an entire week could not have accomplished.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, information to give or a subject of general interest to discuss. Letters from persons seeking employment cannot be given place in this column. All letters must be accompanied by address and signature.

Where Are the Silk Stockings?

Special to the Post-Dispatch. A few months ago a great meeting was held at the Jefferson Club to protest against the action of the House of Delegates in refusing to take action upon matters that demanded immediate attention.

At that meeting a number of Democratic reformers recommended that guns and the members of the House of Delegates in the "combine" to do their duty. A prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. denounced them as "outlaws" and was loudly cheered. He asked the question, "How can such a disgraced Jefferson Club upon making was upon unfaithful officials and a great deal of personal abuse."

Little did those present imagine that in a few months the Hon. James H. Cronin, so bitterly denounced by the House of Delegates, would receive the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for justice of the peace in the district in which the Jefferson Club is located.

When the speaker at that meeting now? Where are those who clapped their hands and shouted their approval when the members of the "combine" were denounced as "outlaws"? Where are the indignation and outraged indignation of the "reformers" and the "reformers" (just prospective judges), the unanimous choice of a united and victorious Democracy.

Verily virtue and merit will always meet with reward. These gentlemen have won a glorious victory, they now have the silent support of the reformers and the famous Jefferson Club.

The Morals of St. Louis.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. During our engagement at Delmar Gardens this summer we have heard a great deal about the bad conditions of the streets and alleys of St. Louis were in, and how they would be cleaned. The streets of St. Louis should be cleaned. The streets of St. Louis should be cleaned. The streets of St. Louis should be cleaned.

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Not All Clean.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I noticed by the paper the other morning that Mayor Wells was delighted to find the city so clean after his return from the East.

If he will take an early morning drive through some of the alleys west of Sarah street, past Washington avenue and through the back of the city, he will find the city so clean after his return from the East.

The health department cannot compel some one in some way to remove some of the garbage and thereby reduce the stench and danger to the health of some of those not able to live in those places where it is kept clean. I should also ask the ones that know the garbage contractor, for the purpose of removing the garbage from the garbage boxes or for removing a large sum of cash from the city treasury.

I will also ask the street commissioner when he is going to clear up the mess between Cook and Page and between Page and Evans west of Whittier st.

BAD HABITS.

A Boy's Advice to Boys.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. It is very unpleasant to realize the ruin of so many promising young men that is taking place step by step, day by day, through the practice and influence of bad habits, such as liquor drinking, cigarette smoking and using slang on the streets and in public places, just because it makes them look a little bigger, they think. Boys, as a friend to you, I assure you that you are badly mistaken.

Wake up, boys, and think of this matter seriously. What possible object have you for "going" in the pursuit of such habits? Do you realize that every time the fumes of whisky is smelled on your breath that

POINT OF VIEW.

Minister (concluding sermon): Oh, my brethren, hell is a terrible place! It is the home of fiery spirits and—

Old Deak (interrupting): Hold on! You're describing heaven!

PERFIDY.

Dentist: This note says Charlie is to have a tooth extracted. Now, which is Cha let Charlie (screamed): That's him; I only came to help.

DR. SMITH DENTIST.

Dentist: This note says Charlie is to have a tooth extracted. Now, which is Cha let Charlie (screamed): That's him; I only came to help.

YOU ARE LOWERED IN THE ESTIMATION OF SOME GOOD MAN THAT COULD USE HIS INFLUENCE TO BENEFIT YOU, AND WOULD GLADLY DO SO IF YOUR CHARACTER WAS PURE. DO YOU REALIZE THAT EVERY SLING

SAILED TO THE POLITICAL ARENA

Russel E. Gardner May Be Democratic Congressional Nominee.

BOOM LAUNCHED AND AFLOAT IT STARTED ON HIS YACHT ALICE RUSSELL.

Got Another Alcoholic Boost at the Southern—One Qualification for His Candidacy Is That Mr. Gardner Has a "Bar."

Russel E. Gardner may be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eleventh district this fall.

Harry B. Hawes and other party leaders have expressed themselves as favoring him for the nomination.

The expressions were voiced Sunday afternoon when Mr. Hawes and other Democrats of more or less political prominence were guests aboard Mr. Gardner's yacht, Alice Russell, on the Mississippi.

Not only was Mr. Gardner the Democratic opponent of Charles F. Joy, but his political health was drunk at the Southern Hotel after the excursionists returned from their cruise.

A remark by John McClelleny ("Cuddy Mack") during the alcoholic boozing of Mr. Gardner's candidacy at the hotel almost precipitated a hand-to-hand fight between his author and Mr. Hawes.

Other members of the party kept their tongues in check, but never before have they taken so much of the workers and the state-makers out on their private "mixup."

Never before has any prospective candidate entertained "Cuddy Mack" and "Sunk" Kliney and their associates to a finely furnished craft, supplied them with milk ranching caps while about and present with gold buttons on the back of the shirt.

Mr. Gardner is unique among St. Louis political candidates. He is not yet 40 years old, but has already made a fortune.

A year ago he announced that he had made \$100,000 and was going to quit work and devote the remainder of his life to enjoying his money.

He has turned over the immediate management of the large buggy manufacturing company which he founded and developed to a subordinate and has spent much of his time cruising about St. Louis on his yacht.

As a host he has a reputation for entertaining most lavishly. Mr. Gardner is married and resides at 422 S. 10th St.

E. E. (Lou) Gulon is credited with being the direct medium of Mr. Gardner's introduction into the political arena.

He has known Mr. Gardner for several years. It is today a patient at the Baptist Hospital, Garrison and Franklin avenues, suffering from dangerous injuries received as the result of a collision between his buggy and a trolley car.

Four of the doctor's ribs are broken, his left arm lacerated, his right hand crushed, and he has internal injuries, the extent of which the hospital surgeons cannot determine.

The collision occurred at Lindell boulevard and Sarah street about 8:30 o'clock. Dr. Newcomb was driving with a young lady. As he crossed the car track at Sarah street, a northbound car ran into his buggy.

Dr. Newcomb said today a patient at the Baptist Hospital, Garrison and Franklin avenues, suffering from dangerous injuries received as the result of a collision between his buggy and a trolley car.

Dr. Newcomb was driving with a young lady. As he crossed the car track at Sarah street, a northbound car ran into his buggy.

MANY GOOD THINGS AT THE THEATERS



Scene in the last act of "The Sultan of Sulu," George Ade's musical satire, which opened the season at the Olympic Theater last night.

George Ade, who furnished the idea and the libretto for "The Sultan of Sulu," is as great as a gallery play and the occasion of that section showed their appreciation by deafening applause and shrill whistling, some of which did not come in the right place.

"The Rounders" as presented by the Delmar Opera Company is all right. It was selected as the attraction for farwell week because it was full of ginger and the manager brings out all of the snap there is in the right place.

"The Rounders" verges on the burlesque. It is full of farce comedy of the broadest kind as the name implies. It is the story of three rounders, foremost among whom is the Duke de Paix du Chien.

There are a whole lot of good things in it. The lines sparkle with satire, and while it is true that you can hardly tell from the original, his stinging of the song "Same Old Story, Nothing New" was the hit of last night's attraction.

For an evening full of laughs and good humor, Forest Park Highlands offers the proper inducement with its witty songs and burlesque comedians.

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ance at the Suburban yesterday, but according to a telegram received by Clark Brown will surely be here this afternoon. He had been playing in Detroit and scored such an emphatic hit that the manager of the Olympic Theater wanted to retain him in the right place.

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Beautiful Park Was Much Changed From the Way It Looked in June.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-five persons passed through the gates of Shaw's Garden Sunday afternoon.

The day was "open Sunday" at the garden. It was the second Sabbath in the year wherein the garden is opened for public inspection, as provided in the will of its founder, Henry Shaw.

The open Sundays are in June and September. Dr. Hyatt and Old Sol entered into joint conspiracy to make the day a perfect one.

The good doctor furnished the weather, the balmy breeze and the refreshing breeze; Old Sol shone benevolently.

The visitors found the garden much changed from the way it looked in June. The influence of the changing season was everywhere apparent.

As bedditting its advancing age had donned soberer clothing. Gay little flowers who had peeped out quiescently from the ground then had become matronly and given up their seeds to the reproduction of their kind.

Other plants who were in the adolescence then were seen in lusty manhood reaching their tall branches to the sky. To the thoughtful man there was much of human life in the vegetation of the garden.

The lily ponds and the great creamy golden Victoria lilies, some large enough to support a person claimed attention of most of the visitors.

The Panama hall plant was surrounded by the curious throughout the afternoon. The goose plant, a transplanted Guatemalan, shaped like the bird whose name it bears, caused much surprise.

And the bamboo plant, which is now growing at the rate of 15 inches a day, recalled the wispered stories of eastern atrocities, those tales of persons tied to the ground so that the growing plant might force its way into their body and make death terrible.

Many of the smaller plants were in bloom and their gorgeous coloring helped the garden to wear her prettiest dress for the Sunday throng.

Watson, Hutchings and Edwards head the new bill which goes on at the Columbia this afternoon.

The bill at West End Heights includes some interesting specialties. The Flying Circus, performed at Havana's yesterday. It is the story of how two brothers fall in love with the same girl.

"The Burglar and the Waiter" is one of the impossible plays that would go for a minute except at the home of melodrama, but it pleased overflowing houses at both performances at Havana's yesterday. It is the story of how two brothers fall in love with the same girl.

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WENT, OSTENSIBLY, ON PICNIC Were Married at Warrenton, Mo.—Did Not Disclose It Until Bride's Sister Came Home.

Luther E. Schuck of 3326 Lindell boulevard and Miss Katherine N. Lohrer of 2438 Shenandoah avenue, who were secretly married at Warrenton, Mo., July 22, announced their wedding Sunday to Mrs. Robert Lohrer, mother of the bride.

The young couple will live at 3326 Lindell boulevard, with Mrs. E. M. Harkrader, a sister of Mr. Schuck.

On July 22 Mr. Schuck and Miss Lohrer took Mrs. Lohrer to the picnic place at Fern Glen. They left the house and went to Warrenton, Mo., where the wedding ceremony was celebrated by Rev. Charles Wesley Tadlock. Mr. and Mrs. Schuck returned to St. Louis and the secret of their wedding was kept until they revealed it.

Mrs. Schuck has been living at her home. They stated that they wished the event to remain a secret until after Mrs. Harkrader returned from a visit to California. She returned home Saturday night.

SCREAMS FRIGHTENED BURGLAR Mrs. Gish Aroused All Occupants of Hotel—Would Not Stay in St. Louis Another Night.

Mrs. James F. Gish, a guest of the Clark Hotel Annex, at 1603 Locust street, was awakened about 2 o'clock Sunday morning by the sound of fumbling at the window of her room.

Sitting up in bed and looking out into the moonlight, she decried a stout hand and the upper portion of a man's countenance drawing above the window-sill. An instant later, half of the nocturnal visitor's body appeared and began to glide across the sill.

Then Mrs. Gish leaped from her bed and screamed. Her husband jumped up and saw her standing in the middle of the room pointing at the window, and he rushed to it, but the man had disappeared. He was unable to calm his wife, who continued screaming until all the guests in the hotel were aroused and were clamoring for admittance to her apartment.

A number of visiting milliners, who occupy an adjoining room, were terribly frightened and took up the refrain, and it was long time before peace was restored. Mrs. Gish was unable to tell a coherent story for some moments and stood screaming after the other boarders had been admitted and were excitedly asking questions.

It is presumed that the man had reached the first floor, where he was seen to drop from the roof of a bay window, just below the west window of Mr. Gish's room. The man was seen to be closed upon the family retiring but he could not enter when she was preparing to enter when she was discovered.

When he saw he was discovered he dropped from the roof and made his escape before the police arrived. Mrs. Gish's husband is a merchant from Corinth, Miss., and was here making a business trip. He was accompanied by his wife and two small children, they left for their home Sunday.

WALTER G. GRESHAM'S MOTHER. Special to the Post-Dispatch. Sept. 8.—Mrs. Sarah Rumley, mother of the late Walter G. Gresham, secretary of state under President Cleveland, celebrated the 50th anniversary of her birth Sunday at her home, near St. Louis.

Despite her great age Mrs. Rumley is still active and vigorous.

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AMUSEMENTS. SIX HIGH-CLASS RACES AT DELMAR RACE TRACK. EACH DAY, Commencing at 2:30 P. M. Admission, including Grand Stand, \$1.00. DELMAR JOCKEY CLUB.

AMUSEMENTS. COLUMBIA. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. All This Week and Next Sunday: Watson, Hutchings & Mand Hutchings, Mc. and Mrs. Alfred Klein, Ott Brothers & Kelly, S. J. Korman, Fiske & McDonough, Madge Fox, Weston & Allen, The Rhinoceros, The Rhinoceros, The Rhinoceros, 15-30-50c. Orchestra Chairs, reserved, 75c.

WED. CENTURY 8:15. MAT. UNDER TWO FLAGS. 25c. JANE KENNARD. and 50c. AS C. GARETT. Regular Matinee Saturday.

Next Sunday Night. WM. A. BRADY'S FOX GRANDPA. With Joseph Hart, Carrie DeMar and 50 others. Prices will be \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats Thursday.

STANDARD. The Home of Folly. Two Follies Daily. UTOPIAN BURLESQUES. SECOND TO NONE. NEXT WEEK—"THE WORLD REVEALED."

GRAND. Tonight. MATINEES WED., SAT., SUNDAY. 25c. NIGHT PRICES: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd,

ALL THE NEWS OF THE SPORTING WORLD

BLOCK WON ELEVEN ROUNDS

"Cotton" Dieters's Seconds Threw Up the Sponge.

George Block and "Cotton" Dieters fought it for 11 rounds before the St. Louis Rowing Club Sunday afternoon. In the eleventh Dieters's seconds threw up the sponge, although he did not seem to be getting very much the worst of it.

All the way through the men wrestled about the ring, shoving one another in repeated clinches and delivering blows that the spectators considered fouling.

Before the sponge went up Dieters had apparently the best of it, but Block suddenly rallied, forcing his opponent into a corner, where he repeatedly landed blows on his head and face.

Dieters had only two blows that seemed effective—to reach Block's face and swing his right to the ribs. He had Block staggering at one stage of the game, when he landed several times on the long fighter's head. Block went to the floor two or three times and almost stayed the count each time.

In the tenth round Dieters had the best of it and fought fast. He seemed to have Block going. But in the next, which proved to be the last, Block came back and hit him with swift jabs on the jaw and soon had Dieters clinching to save himself. In the previous round Dieters had fought so fast that he was very tired and Block had him in a corner, where he was merely letting Block pound the top of his head while he rested his arms.

After the fight Dieters stated that he did not want the sponge thrown and was merely letting Block pound the top of his head while he rested his arms.

An old injury to Dieters's side was occasioned by his seconds stopping the fight, and they said that the injury had been aggravated by blows in the sixth round.

Both men were in the condition and above the welterweight limit.

NEW RACE TRACK FOR ST. LOUIS

To Be Opened by May 1 and to Cost \$200,000.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Capt. P. J. Carmody of St. Louis, who is visiting New York for the first time in 47 years, made the statement at the Holland House today that St. Louis is to have a new race track within seven or eight miles from the center of the city, to be opened not later than May 1, and to cost about \$200,000.

Mr. Carmody declared that he is not here to further the interests of the Drake combine. It was suggested to him that John W. Gates and Mr. Drake would back the new course, but he said St. Louis would furnish the capital.

"What we want at St. Louis," said Capt. Carmody, "is a first-class track with clean sport, close to the city. Kinloch is too far out. The transportation facilities are inadequate, the water is not of the best, and people don't care to travel 15 miles to get there. We made a profit of \$500 on this year's meet of 15 days, which is not bad, considering that \$75,000 was lost last season."

There are several St. Louis men who want to put up money for legitimate reasons, and there will be no scarcity of funds. It would require something like \$100,000 to put Kinloch in proper shape, and we consider that it will pay better to spend twice as much on an entirely new track, much nearer the heart of the city.

"It is much more a matter of sense from the Western Jockey Club and our dates set, but that will be easy, and we'll be ready to open by May 1. Several sites are under consideration."

"The St. Louis men," back of this new enterprise are not those now engaged in the racing game."

FOR THE "TRANSYLMULIA"

Noted Drivers to Have Mounts in Big Lexington's great Transylvanian stake, which was arranged by Secretary Murray Howe and had its inaugural "muling" last autumn, is again programmed for the October meeting at Memphis. All the first-class "trotting mules" in Kentucky and Tennessee have been bespoken for this race, and it is figured that every driver on the grand circuit will have a mount in it.

John Trotwood More has loaned that magnificent mule of his to "Papa" Geers, and the followers of the "Silent Man from Tennessee" figure that he has first money clinched. Scott Hudson has picked up a 4-year-old, sun-colored mule, bred in California, and broken by Jimmy Dolan in front of a mud-scraper, and later handed by Mike Hornsman to a break cart, which is said to be a wonder.

Lafe Shafer has a bay mule which got his early education dragging coal cars in a Pennsylvania mine. Millard Sanders has one which was bred in California, and the stable boys say that it can outstep Ananias. It's a gambler, and he's a gambler, Friday, Jan. 13. They call him Thursday, being a combination of the day and date of his birth.

CHURCH EDIFICE DEDICATED.

Lafayette Park M. E. Congregation Free From Debt.

The new edifice of the Lafayette Park Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lafayette and Missouri avenues, was dedicated Sunday morning, and before the services ended the congregation was free from debt, about \$200, the balance of indebtedness, being subscribed when a statement of the church finances was read.

Rev. J. W. Cunningham read a history of the congregation, relating its struggles and congratulating the members upon having completed such a beautiful house of worship.

Rev. Dr. S. C. Palmer, pastor of the neighboring Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, made an address, remarking that it was the first time in 13 years that he had missed the morning service at his own church. He promised hearty co-operation on the part of his congregation.

The presiding elder of the St. Louis district, Rev. Dr. W. F. McMurray, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. Dr. C. E. Pattillo, pastor, assisted in the services.

TIED OF MOROCCO'S SULTAN.

Brother Leads Revolt and Potentate Mobilizes an Army.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Tan- says the Sultan of Morocco has ordered that a large army be collected in order to leave Fez Dec. 1. Its destination has not been disclosed.

It is said that the Sultan of Morocco is in an alarming manner and is preparing for the powers to take the country. The revolt is said to be a serious one, and the Sultan is said to be mobilizing an army to suppress it.

AMATEUR BASEBALL NOTES.

The Elmhursts defeated the Rose Hills yesterday afternoon at the C. R. C. campus by a score of 6 to 4. The game was a home-run drive by Hopkins of the C. R. C. M.

The Dodson-Brunns defeated the C. R. M. yesterday afternoon at Forest Park by a score of 7 to 4. The game was a home-run drive by Hopkins of the C. R. M.

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OLD SCOTCH RYE IS MELLOW.

And wholesome. Ask for it. H. L. Grissel & Co., distributors. St. Louis.

HOW TO BOWL COCKED HAT

BY EDDIE GRATH

Eddie Grath, One of the Most Expert Coked-Hat Bowlers in the Country, Has Written a Series of Lessons on the Game Exclusively for the Post-Dispatch. These Lessons Will Be Valuable to Those Skilled in the Game as Well as to Beginners. The Lessons Will Appear Daily in the Post-Dispatch.

LESSON NO. 2.

HOW TO STAND.

By Edward A. Grath.

At first consideration, the question of



standing prior to delivering the ball does not appear a formidable one, yet it plays a considerable part in the bowling of the uninitiated.

In this matter there are as many varieties as there are of bowlers, almost, and not all of them are correct.

When you take your position at the end of the alley, with the ball ready to deliver, the first thing you have to bear in mind is that the ball must be delivered immediately after your third step forward.

This is one of the rules of the association. The effect of this on the position a man assumes is plain. If he is a right-handed bowler his position must be such that at the third step he will land with his left foot forward, or if he delivers the ball with his right hand he should so manage that his right leg will be forward.

The easiest way to insure this result in either case is to stand with both feet together, prepared to take the first step forward with your left foot, if you are right-handed, or with the right foot if you are left-handed.

It is the easiest and most natural of all the positions in vogue. Many good bowlers slightly advance one foot or the other, but this is generally insignificant a degree as to practically make the position the same as that with both feet together.

Any position that necessitates pour

starting with the right foot, providing you are a right hand bowler, is wrong. In that event at your third step your right leg will be extended and will interfere with the delivery of the ball from the right side.

Likewise, if you deliver with the left hand, any position that puts your left foot forward at the third step is wrong, and will work no end of trouble for you before you get rid of the habit.

In fact, it is a mistake to stand with either foot very far forward, in my opinion. To do this your body must be brought too near the floor—a disadvantage, inasmuch as the bowler has to straighten himself directly he starts to deliver.

DON'T BEND TOO LOW.

Bowlers who are unable to hold the ball with one hand well and, good as the latter may be, are necessary to stoop somewhat to get an effective position while holding the ball with both hands. It is not necessary to bend oneself double. That merely makes extra exertion, tires the bowler, and the aim by the necessity of straightening up, and frequently, as when the right foot is advanced by right-hand bowlers, results in interference between the right arm and right leg.

After you have selected your ball the way that will prove easiest to the novice in the long run is to face the pins with

both feet together, standing erect, with the ball held in one hand, if your grip is strong enough. You are then in position to start with the proper foot.

If you hold the ball with both hands, as the majority of bowlers do, it is still necessary to bend only slightly. All the stooping should be done after the first step forward is taken. It is one of the axioms of bowling that the ball leave the hand as near the surface of the alley as possible. Why, will be explained in a later lesson.

The advantage of the erect posture prior to starting is evident. We then the bowler has three steps to take in which he can gradually get down to the required position. He can do it smoothly and easily, and without throwing off his aim. If he is bent down to start with, his first has to be straightened up before he can step forward and then has to come down to the stooping position again, all in three steps.

Though many of the best bowlers in the city resort to the stooping posture, I think it not desirable for the novice to develop.

At the very best it entails unnecessary work and tires the bowler.

After the neophyte has learned how to take the three steps down the alley properly he will next be confronted with the problem of how and when to deliver the ball and with what purpose. This will be the subject of Lesson No. 2.

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St. Louis..... R. H. E.
Newark..... 2 9 2

Batteries—Yerkes and O'Neill; Parkins and Wiley.

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American Association.
At Toledo—Toledo, 7; Louisville, 6.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4-3; St. Paul, 3-0.
At Columbus—Columbus, 2; Indianapolis, 17.

Western League.
At Colorado Springs—Colorado Springs, 5-18; Omaha, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 1-12; Kansas City, 1.
At St. Joseph—St. Joseph, 3-8; Peoria, 1-3.
At Denver—Denver, 12-3; Des Moines, 5-2.

Southern League.
At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Nashville, 5.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 1; Birmingham, 8.

Three I League.
At Rockford—Rock Rapids, 5; Rockford, 4.
At Rock Island—Rock Island, 5; Davenport, 4.
At Evansville—Evansville, 5; Terre Haute, 3.
At Decatur—Decatur, 4; Bloomington, 3.

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Mr. Wright made 96 strokes and had three to spare at the finish. He also lost two strokes on account of driving the ball over a fence. Taking the number of strokes as a guide, Mr. Wright covered 105 feet at each stroke. As two strokes were lost, his actual average was even higher.

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BROWNS OUSTED FROM SECOND

Defeated by Boston, 6 to 2, They Go to Third Place.

McAleer's pennant chasing Brownies bade farewell to something besides the 15,000 of their friends who assembled at Sportsman's Park yesterday afternoon to see them do battle with the Boston American League aggregation.

They bade farewell to second place in the mad race for the bunting, and there were many of their followers, who, after witnessing their favorites trailed in the dust, who thought that the 1902 crop of Brownies bade eternal farewell to this year's flag.

When yesterday's game was over, Red Jonathan Powell was another shattered idol. Powell had triumphed over other aggregations with so much ease and grace that his legion admirers thought that there was no such thing as fall. Each game that John had appeared in since the Browns returned from that disastrous eastern trip was a triumph, and the faithful had forgotten all about that hot day in August with the music of the waves of Boston Bay drumming in his ears. Red Jonathan had faced the Beaneaters, and in one fateful inning they pounded him slams from a total of eight runs and drove him from the rubber.

Powell possessed all of his speed and curves yesterday, as usual, and his drop ball was a beauty. But they had no terrors for the Hubbies, who drove out 11 safe hits, most of which were of the extra base species, and gathered in six tallies, while Powell was hitting. William Dineen ran for five puny hits, and gathered in two runs by courtesy of errors of the Boston defenders.

Things looked bad for St. Louis from the start. Powell was lucky indeed that only one run came in the first inning. Dougherty led off with a two base drive to left. Stahl tried to sacrifice, but his bunt hit was down the first base line and could not be caught. Parent hit to right for a base and second, and Freeman sacrificed to second. With one out, and runners on second and third, it looked bad. Gleason popped up a foul fly. Kahoe and Anderson the big first-sacker announced he had it. But Kahoe persisted and as the ball fell in Anderson's glove Kahoe collided with him and knocked the ball from his hand. Powell steadied and struck Gleason out. Wallace and Anderson did for Lee and Freeman.

St. Louis would have tied the score had not Mr. Burkett become too gay. Jess was misjudged his fly. With none out Burkett attempted to steal third and was caught. A moment later Hemphill singled, and Burkett could have counted had he not been ahead on his own indiscretion.

Ferris drove one of Powell's slants into the left bleachers in the second, and Boston scored no more runs until after St. Louis had tied the score in the fourth. Anderson presented with a basket of balls as a starter. Lachance did a useful thing by hitting a home run, and a single specialty on Wallace's grounder. McCormick hit to right for a sacrifice. Friel fled to Freeman and Anderson counted. McCormick started for third and Freeman relayed the ball to Ferris. Ferris tried to reach McCormick and the ball went west. McCormick scoring. Kahoe fled to left to Lachance and this ended the Browns' chances of scoring.

Boston punished Mr. Powell some more in the sixth. Freeman singled. The next two were retired when Ferris again came up and hit for two bases, scoring Freeman. Ferris hit for a double, scoring Ferris, and the seventh they kept up the fusillade, and a base on balls and two doubles netted two more runs.

Dineen was as steady as a clock all the way through. Boston had all the luck. Her two-base hits just reached the crowd. While the Browns drove many balls that should have been hits, but they were on lines and were directly at the Boston outfielders. The score:

ST. LOUIS..... R. H. E. A. E.
Burkett..... 4 0 1 3 0 0
Hemphill..... 4 0 1 3 0 0
Anderson..... 3 1 0 12 1 0
Wallace..... 4 0 0 4 0 0
McCormick..... 4 1 0 1 0 0
Kahoe..... 3 0 0 2 0 0
Powell..... 3 0 0 2 0 0
Totals..... 2 5 27 11 0

BOSTON..... R. H. E. A. E.
Dougherty..... 4 1 1 3 0 0
Stahl..... 4 1 1 3 0 0
Freeman..... 4 1 2 3 0 0
Gleason..... 4 0 1 11 1 0
Lachance..... 4 2 4 4 1 0
Ferris..... 3 0 0 2 0 0
Dineen..... 3 0 0 2 0 0
Totals..... 37 6 11 27 14 0

Today's Schedule.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 6-2; Washington, 3-3.
Chicago, 4-3; Baltimore, 6.

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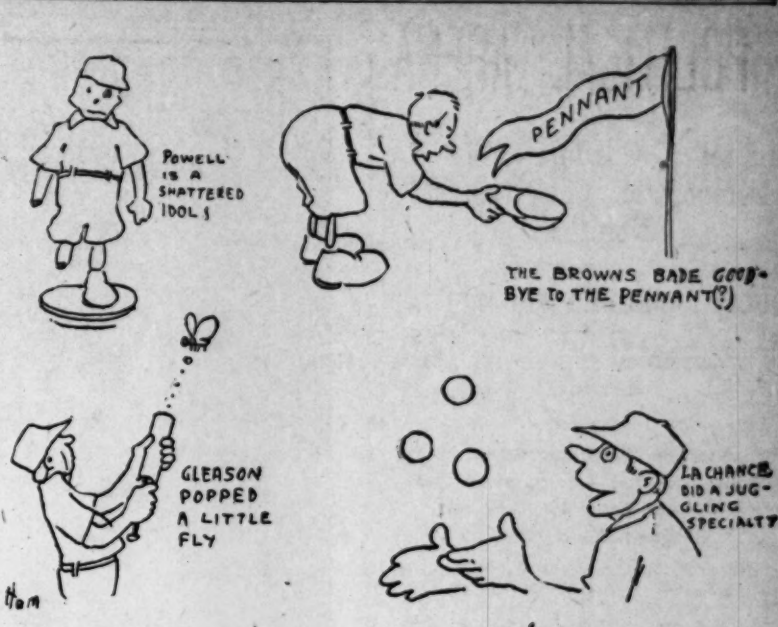
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WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

To Be Played on Chicago Golf Club Links This Week.

The fourth annual amateur championship of the Western Golf Association will begin on Tuesday on the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton.

On this day the annual competition for the Marshall Field trophy will be played. Conditions are the same as in previous years, play being at 36 holes against the bogy of the course by teams of five from clubs which are members of the Western Golf Association.

Competitions for the championship will start on Wednesday, when the qualifying rounds, at 36 holes medal play, are scheduled. Thirty-two players will qualify for the match play rounds, which will be at 18 holes, with the exception of the finals on Saturday, which will be at 36 holes. The program follows:

Sept. 9, 9:30 a. m.—Match play against bogy for Marshall Field trophy, 18 holes.

Sept. 10, 9:30 a. m.—Second round at 18 holes.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 9:30 a. m.—Qualifying round, 36 holes.

Thursday, Sept. 11, 9:30 a. m.—First match play round at 18 holes.

Friday, Sept. 12, 9:30 a. m.—Third match play round at 18 holes.

Saturday, Sept. 13, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. First round at 18 holes, match play.

Sunday, Sept. 14, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Second round at 18 holes, match play.

Monday, Sept. 15, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Third round at 18 holes, match play.

Tuesday, Sept. 16, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Fourth round at 18 holes, match play.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Fifth round at 18 holes, match play.

Thursday, Sept. 18, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Sixth round at 18 holes, match play.

Friday, Sept. 19, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Seventh round at 18 holes, match play.

Saturday, Sept. 20, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Eighth round at 18 holes, match play.

Sunday, Sept. 21, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Ninth round at 18 holes, match play.

Monday, Sept. 22, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Tenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Tuesday, Sept. 23, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Eleventh round at 18 holes, match play.

Wednesday, Sept. 24, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Twelfth round at 18 holes, match play.

Thursday, Sept. 25, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Thirteenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Friday, Sept. 26, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Fourteenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Saturday, Sept. 27, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Fifteenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Sunday, Sept. 28, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Sixteenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Monday, Sept. 29, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Seventeenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Tuesday, Sept. 30, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Eighteenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Nineteenth round at 18 holes, match play.

Thursday, Oct. 2, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Twentieth round at 18 holes, match play.

Friday, Oct. 3, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Twenty-first round at 18 holes, match play.

Saturday, Oct. 4, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Twenty-second round at 18 holes, match play.

Sunday, Oct. 5, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Twenty-third round at 18 holes, match play.

Monday, Oct. 6, 9:30 a. m.—Finals. Twenty-fourth round at 18 holes, match play.

POST-DISPATCH DAILY RECORD OF FINANCIAL AND MARKET DOINGS

COMMERCE NEWS
THE ST. LOUIS LIST
WEATHER CONVENTIONS
WORKING MARKETSBANK STOCK ACTIVELY TAKEN
AT A TWO-POINT GAIN.LACLEDE GAS ON THE RISE
Brisk Bidding for Lighting Stock at
Sharp Advance Falls to Bring Out
Any—Tractions Inanimate.Monday on the St. Louis Stock Exchange
was hardly an exhilarating beginning for
the new week, yet despite the rather apathetic
tone of the major portion of this market,
the list indicated a very substantial
layer of strength.This was proven again today, when there
was a sharp inquiry right at the outset for
National Bank of Commerce, which had
the effect of raising the stock \$2 over the
price prevailing Saturday, all of today's
sales being at \$47.The belief grows stronger each day that
there is something of much importance
brewing in this stock, whether it be an increase
in the dividend rate, acquisition of
new and foreign interests to the bank's di-
rectorate or an important deal.Third National also gave a strong exhibi-
tion, running up \$1.50 to \$34.50 and closing
with no more stock for sale under \$35.
The usual bids of \$36 for Fourth National
failed to procure any stock, but one small
lot of 10 shares being offered at \$36.50.
State National was improved at \$37.50
and South Side Bank stock was rushed up
to \$42, which is the high-water mark
for that inactive stock.On prospectively important developments,
there was quite animated buying of Ger-
man Trust stock today and the mar-
ket figures for this stock were marked up
a full point to \$22.50.American Central Trust continued strong
at an advance of \$2, but Missouri Trust
slid down a fraction and Mercantile was
practically stationary.Shortly after the opening Laclede Gas
light common was bid \$19.50 cents over
Saturday, but almost immediately the
bidders increased and within a few
minutes the bid quotation was made \$19.50.The facility of attempting to gain any \$1.50
block of Laclede Gas stock was soon
apparent, however, and bidding ceased. But
one lot was offered, at \$19.50.A block of Brewing Association 6s
amounting to \$400,000 par value, was taken at
\$98. This is some days.
Central Union was firm and un-
changed.The traction issues were very dull and
showed little or no important changes,
despite the splendid earnings showing for
August, denoting heavy increase in receipts.

| CLOSING QUOTATIONS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| American Central Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Colonial Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Germania Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Lincoln Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Mercantile Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Missouri Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| National Bank of Commerce | 47.00 | 47.50 |
| State National | 37.50 | 38.00 |
| South Side Bank | 42.00 | 42.50 |
| Union Trust | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Western Union | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. W. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. N. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. O. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. P. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. Q. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. R. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. S. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. T. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. U. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. V. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. W. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. X. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. Y. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| Y. Z. C. A. | 21.50 | 22.00 |

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.
Business was active in banking and trust circles
Monday. There was a moderate amount of money
and counter business was large. Rates were firm
except for time loans. Clearings were
\$8,000,000, with balances of \$1,500,000.WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Business was
fairly active at the opening, but the mar-
ket lacked a definite tone. Most of the
international stocks were heavy, but their
weakness was offset by support to the in-
dustrial and coal stocks, especially Reading,
which opened \$1 higher and then reacted
a point. Canadian Pacific scored the widest
loss of \$1.60, but the changes otherwise were
only slight fractions.Professional operators selected the vari-
ous metal stocks as bull leaders and bid
them up materially. All around the
transactions. Smelting made a rise of \$3,
while Amalgamated, closed at \$2.50. Steel
stocks and Republic Steel, closed at \$2.50.
United States Refining & Reduction and East
Iron Pipe gained 1/2 and 1/4, respectively.
St. Paul and Missouri Pacific were bought
heavily, the former rising 1/4. Canadian
Pacific recovered its opening loss, while
Baltimore & Ohio lost an initial rise of a
point. The market generally showed con-
siderable firmness, but the demand was
largely contained.Dealings became reactionary on the an-
nouncement that the first rate for call
money was 7 per cent, the rate soon rose
after advancing to 8, and causing realis-
ing sales and some stock selling. St. Paul,
Amalgamated, New York Central and some
of the specialties declined a point or a
fraction. The rally in the railroad quarter fell
to the opening level. Pacific coast stocks
were active and in demand. Union
Pacific, 3 1/2 and the second preferred 1/4. By
noon Missouri Pacific advanced to 12 1/2 and
there was a reversal of the tide in the
Reading common, which carried it to 7 1/2.
The balance of the list had not much
strength shown by other stocks. The bond
market was steady.St. Paul was bought freely and rose to
12 1/2 on the resumption of last week's re-
turn of a coming increase in the stock.
Missouri Pacific also rose about 2 points and the coincident strength
of these stocks revived the old story of a
deal being on. There was very little of
interest to other promoters. Some of the
market's undertone was firm. Some of the
usually inactive specialties were bid up
slightly, the gain reaching 1/4 in Bal-
timore and 1/2 in United States Rubber
preferred and 3/4 in Ann Arbor.NEW YORK Money Exchange.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Money on call
at 100 per cent, prime banknotes, paper
money, etc., sterling exchange, with
demand and at \$2.00 per \$100, 60 days
at \$1.98, 90 days at \$1.96, 120 days
at \$1.94, 150 days at \$1.92, 180 days
at \$1.90, 210 days at \$1.88, 240 days
at \$1.86, 270 days at \$1.84, 300 days
at \$1.82, 330 days at \$1.80, 360 days
at \$1.78, 390 days at \$1.76, 420 days
at \$1.74, 450 days at \$1.72, 480 days
at \$1.70, 510 days at \$1.68, 540 days
at \$1.66, 570 days at \$1.64, 600 days
at \$1.62, 630 days at \$1.60, 660 days
at \$1.58, 690 days at \$1.56, 720 days
at \$1.54, 750 days at \$1.52, 780 days
at \$1.50, 810 days at \$1.48, 840 days
at \$1.46, 870 days at \$1.44, 900 days
at \$1.42, 930 days at \$1.40, 960 days
at \$1.38, 990 days at \$1.36, 1020 days
at \$1.34, 1050 days at \$1.32, 1080 days
at \$1.30, 1110 days at \$1.28, 1140 days
at \$1.26, 1170 days at \$1.24, 1200 days
at \$1.22, 1230 days at \$1.20, 1260 days
at \$1.18, 1290 days at \$1.16, 1320 days
at \$1.14, 1350 days at \$1.12, 1380 days
at \$1.10, 1410 days at \$1.08, 1440 days
at \$1.06, 1470 days at \$1.04, 1500 days
at \$1.02, 1530 days at \$1.00, 1560 days
at \$0.98, 1590 days at \$0.96, 1620 days
at \$0.94, 1650 days at \$0.92, 1680 days
at \$0.90, 1710 days at \$0.88, 1740 days
at \$0.86, 1770 days at \$0.84, 1800 days
at \$0.82, 1830 days at \$0.80, 1860 days
at \$0.78, 1890 days at \$0.76, 1920 days
at \$0.74, 1950 days at \$0.72, 1980 days
at \$0.70, 2010 days at \$0.68, 2040 days
at \$0.66, 2070 days at \$0.64, 2100 days
at \$0.62, 2130 days at \$0.60, 2160 days
at \$0.58, 2190 days at \$0.56, 2220 days
at \$0.54, 2250 days at \$0.52, 2280 days
at \$0.50, 2310 days at \$0.48, 2340 days
at \$0.46, 2370 days at \$0.44, 2400 days
at \$0.42, 2430 days at \$0.40, 2460 days
at \$0.38, 2490 days at \$0.36, 2520 days
at \$0.34, 2550 days at \$0.32, 2580 days
at \$0.30, 2610 days at \$0.28, 2640 days
at \$0.26, 2670 days at \$0.24, 2700 days
at \$0.22, 2730 days at \$0.20, 2760 days
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at \$0.10, 2910 days at \$0.08, 2940 days
at \$0.06, 2970 days at \$0.04, 3000 days
at \$0.02, 3030 days at \$0.00, 3060 days
at \$0.00, 3090 days at \$0.00, 3120 days
at \$0.00, 3150 days at \$0.00, 3180 days
at \$0.00, 3210 days at \$0.00, 3240 days
at \$0.00, 3270 days at \$0.00, 3300 days
at \$0.00, 3330 days at \$0.00, 3360 days
at \$0.00, 3390 days at \$0.00, 3420 days
at \$0.00, 3450 days at \$0.00, 3480 days
at \$0.00, 3510 days at \$0.00, 3540 days
at \$0.00, 3570 days at \$0.00, 3600 days
at \$0.00, 3630 days at \$0.00, 3660 days
at \$0.00, 3690 days at \$0.00, 3720 days
at \$0.00, 3750 days at \$0.00, 3780 days
at \$0.00, 3810 days at \$0.00, 3840 days
at \$0.00, 3870 days at \$0.00, 3900 days
at \$0.00, 3930 days at \$0.00, 3960 days
at \$0.00, 3990 days at \$0.00, 4020 days
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